

makes only a few superficial changes to the Conference Report, and because this bill is being considered under suspension of the rules, we don't have an opportunity to offer meaningful amendments that could greatly improve the PATRIOT Act and ensure the protection of privacy and civil liberties as well as our national security.

I oppose this bill and find it regrettable that an important opportunity to initiate real reforms to this legislation has been squandered.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, later this afternoon we will consider additional reauthorizing amendments to the PATRIOT Act. The PATRIOT Act Conference Report is a balance between liberty and security. Chairman SENSENBRENNER and those of us serving on the House Judiciary Committee dedicated ourselves to achieving this end. The additional safeguards that we will agree to today will further enhance the safety and security of the American people, and I enthusiastically support that. It is time, after two extensions and a debate worthy of the high standards of American democracy, that we send the PATRIOT Act to the President for his signature.

We all lived through September 11th. I was here at the Capitol that day. I saw the evil of our enemies written in the smoke rising above the Pentagon. And we are reminded yet today that their desire to do such violence in our homeland and in the homeland of our allies is real.

Since September 11th, we have seen attacks on buses and subway cars in London, attacks on commuter trains in Madrid, hotel bombings in Amman, and nightclub bombings in Bali. Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri have spoken recently in videotapes expressing their desire to bring further terrorist destruction upon America. There is no doubt that we are under an extreme threat each day. However, there also is no doubt about America's determination to protect itself.

Just recently the President recounted how a planned al Qaeda attack on an office tower in Los Angeles was thwarted, thanks in part to the tools provided under the PATRIOT Act. The information sharing provisions of the PATRIOT Act also have enabled investigators to break-up terror cells in Portland, Oregon and Lackawanna, New York. Thwarting terrorist attacks such as these at home is accomplished by the hard work of the men and women in the law enforcement and intelligence communities. But, it also is done by making sure that these brave men and women have available to them the powers necessary to do the job, such as those in the PATRIOT Act.

For that reason, making permanent 14 of the 16 expiring PATRIOT Act provisions is so important. The two remaining provisions, Section 206 which authorizes roving wiretaps used by law enforcement to perform surveillance on terrorists or spies who throwaway their cell phones and change locations frequently and Section 215 which authorizes the FBI to ask the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Courts to issue an order for business records of terrorists to be used by the FBI in its investigations, are extended for 4 years.

We must equip law enforcement and intelligence officials with the tools necessary for them to protect Americans from terrorist attacks. We also must safeguard the precious civil rights and liberties that make our lives so free and fulfilling. We are doing both today. Madam Speaker, our solemn duty is to protect

Americans from terrorists and safeguard their civil liberties, and today we fulfill that duty by passing this bill and sending the reauthorization of the PATRIOT Act to the President to sign.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2271.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

STOP COUNTERFEITING IN MANUFACTURED GOODS ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 32) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for trafficking in counterfeit marks.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT MARKS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.*—

(1) *SHORT TITLE.*—This section may be cited as the "Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act".

(2) *FINDINGS.*—The Congress finds that—

(A) the United States economy is losing millions of dollars in tax revenue and tens of thousands of jobs because of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of counterfeit goods;

(B) the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection estimates that counterfeiting costs the United States \$200 billion annually;

(C) counterfeit automobile parts, including brake pads, cost the auto industry alone billions of dollars in lost sales each year;

(D) counterfeit products have invaded numerous industries, including those producing auto parts, electrical appliances, medicines, tools, toys, office equipment, clothing, and many other products;

(E) ties have been established between counterfeiting and terrorist organizations that use the sale of counterfeit goods to raise and launder money;

(F) ongoing counterfeiting of manufactured goods poses a widespread threat to public health and safety; and

(G) strong domestic criminal remedies against counterfeiting will permit the United States to seek stronger anticounterfeiting provisions in bilateral and international agreements with trading partners.

(b) *TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT MARKS.*—Section 2320 of title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting after "such goods or services" the following: "

or intentionally traffics or attempts to traffic in labels, patches, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging of any type or nature, knowing that a counterfeit mark has been applied thereto, the use of which is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive,".

(2) Subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) The following property shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and no property right shall exist in such property:

"(A) Any article bearing or consisting of a counterfeit mark used in committing a violation of subsection (a).

"(B) Any property used, in any manner or part, to commit or to facilitate the commission of a violation of subsection (a).

"(2) The provisions of chapter 46 of this title relating to civil forfeitures, including section 983 of this title, shall extend to any seizure or civil forfeiture under this section. At the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings, the court, unless otherwise requested by an agency of the United States, shall order that any forfeited article bearing or consisting of a counterfeit mark be destroyed or otherwise disposed of according to law.

"(3)(A) The court, in imposing sentence on a person convicted of an offense under this section, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed, that the person forfeit to the United States—

"(i) any property constituting or derived from any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of the offense;

"(ii) any of the person's property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, facilitate, aid, or abet the commission of the offense; and

"(iii) any article that bears or consists of a counterfeit mark used in committing the offense.

"(B) The forfeiture of property under subparagraph (A), including any seizure and disposition of the property and any related judicial or administrative proceeding, shall be governed by the procedures set forth in section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), other than subsection (d) of that section. Notwithstanding section 413(h) of that Act, at the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings, the court shall order that any forfeited article or component of an article bearing or consisting of a counterfeit mark be destroyed.

"(4) When a person is convicted of an offense under this section, the court, pursuant to sections 3556, 3663A, and 3664, shall order the person to pay restitution to the owner of the mark and any other victim of the offense as an offense against property referred to in section 3663A(c)(1)(A)(ii).

"(5) The term 'victim', as used in paragraph (4), has the meaning given that term in section 3663A(a)(2)."

(3) Subsection (e)(1) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

"(A) a spurious mark—

"(i) that is used in connection with trafficking in any goods, services, labels, patches, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging of any type or nature;

"(ii) that is identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, a mark registered on the principal register in the United States Patent and Trademark Office and in use, whether or not the defendant knew such mark was so registered;

"(iii) that is applied to or used in connection with the goods or services for which the mark is registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or is applied to or consists of a label, patch, sticker, wrapper, badge, emblem, medallion, charm, box, container, can, case,

hangtag, documentation, or packaging of any type or nature that is designed, marketed, or otherwise intended to be used on or in connection with the goods or services for which the mark is registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office; and

“(iv) the use of which is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive; or”;

(B) by amending the matter following subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“but such term does not include any mark or designation used in connection with goods or services, or a mark or designation applied to labels, patches, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging of any type or nature used in connection with such goods or services, of which the manufacturer or producer was, at the time of the manufacture or production in question, authorized to use the mark or designation for the type of goods or services so manufactured or produced, by the holder of the right to use such mark or designation.”.

(4) Section 2320 is further amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) Nothing in this section shall entitle the United States to bring a criminal cause of action under this section for the repackaging of genuine goods or services not intended to deceive or confuse.”.

(c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—

(1) REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Sentencing Commission, pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this subsection, shall review and, if appropriate, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to persons convicted of any offense under section 2318 or 2320 of title 18, United States Code.

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The United States Sentencing Commission may amend the Federal sentencing guidelines in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 21(a) of the Sentencing Act of 1987 (28 U.S.C. 994 note) as though the authority under that section had not expired.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—In carrying out this subsection, the United States Sentencing Commission shall determine whether the definition of “infringement amount” set forth in application note 2 of section 2B5.3 of the Federal sentencing guidelines is adequate to address situations in which the defendant has been convicted of one of the offenses listed in paragraph (1) and the item in which the defendant trafficked was not an infringing item but rather was intended to facilitate infringement, such as an anti-circumvention device, or the item in which the defendant trafficked was infringing and also was intended to facilitate infringement in another good or service, such as a counterfeit label, documentation, or packaging, taking into account cases such as *U.S. v. Sung*, 87 F.3d 194 (7th Cir. 1996).

SEC. 2. TRAFFICKING DEFINED.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Protecting American Goods and Services Act of 2005”.

(b) COUNTERFEIT GOODS OR SERVICES.—Section 2320(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the term ‘traffic’ means to transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain, or to make, import, export, obtain control of, or possess, with intent to so transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of;”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) the term ‘financial gain’ includes the receipt, or expected receipt, of anything of value; and”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SOUND RECORDINGS AND MUSIC VIDEOS OF LIVE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.—Section 2319A(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the term ‘traffic’ has the same meaning as in section 2320(e) of this title.”.

(2) COUNTERFEIT LABELS FOR PHONORECORDS, COMPUTER PROGRAMS, ETC.—Section 2318(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) the term ‘traffic’ has the same meaning as in section 2320(e) of this title.”.

(3) ANTI-BOOTLEGGING.—Section 1101 of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘traffic’ has the same meaning as in section 2320(e) of title 18.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 32 currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 32, the Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act. This legislation, which is substantially similar to legislation that passed the House by voice vote in May of 2005, contains important provisions to facilitate efforts by the Department of Justice to prosecute those who exploit the good names of companies by attaching counterfeit marks to substandard products.

As amended by the other body, H.R. 32 includes changes to the definition of “traffic” contained in Federal counterfeiting statutes to permit the prosecution of persons who import or export counterfeit products or possess counterfeit products with the intent to transport, transfer, or distribute such products.

Counterfeiting is a serious problem. Legitimate businesses work hard to build public trust and confidence in their products. When a legitimate company's name is attached to counterfeit products, that company may suffer financial losses and may also have its reputation tarnished as a result.

In addition, counterfeit products are often purchased unwittingly by consumers who have come to rely on the quality of a product from a company they know and trust. What

unsuspecting consumers of counterfeit products often receive is a low-quality, and potentially dangerous, imitation. Some of these products are such poor imitations of the original that they have caused physical harm to consumers.

The FBI has identified counterfeit goods in a wide range of products including pharmaceuticals, automobile parts, airplane parts, baby formula, and children's toys. The U.S. automobile industry has reported a number of instances of brake failure caused by counterfeit brake pads manufactured from wooden chips. Counterfeits of other products, such as prescription or over-the-counter medications, may have serious health consequences if consumed by consumers.

Under this legislation, section 2320 of title 18 would be expanded to include penalties for those who traffic in counterfeit labels, symbols, or packaging of any type knowing that a counterfeit mark has been applied. Additionally, H.R. 32 would require the forfeiture of any property derived directly or indirectly from the proceeds of the violations as well as any property used, or intended to be used, in relation to the offense. It also requires that restitution be paid to the owner of the mark that was counterfeited.

In fiscal year 2003, the Department of Homeland Security reported 6,500 seizures of counterfeit-branded goods including cigarettes, books, apparel, handbags, toys, and electronic games with an estimated street value of \$94 million. According to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the number of seizures for violations of intellectual property rights increased by 11.8 percent between fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 to 7,255 seizures for an estimated value of \$139 million. Fortune 500 companies are spending between \$2 million and \$4 million a year each to fight the counterfeiters.

The counterfeiting of manufactured goods produces staggering losses to businesses across the United States and around the world. Counterfeit products deprive the Treasury of tax revenues, add to the national trade deficit, subject consumers to health and safety risks, and leave consumers without any legal recourse when they are financially or physically injured by counterfeit products.

In addition, established links between counterfeiting, terrorism, and organized crime have made this a priority for Federal law enforcement agencies. H.R. 32 will help the Federal Government stop the wave of counterfeit products flooding the marketplace.

Before closing, I would like to thank and congratulate the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), the author of the House-passed legislation, for his tireless efforts to address the counterfeiting problem. He has crafted a good piece of legislation that has broad bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I support this bill with great enthusiasm. I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT). No one has worked harder on the committee than this gentleman.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 32, the Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act.

The bill amends existing law in a matter designed to intensify the effort to prevent counterfeiting of goods. Counterfeited goods victimize the manufacturer and shortchange purchasers with substandard products. They also expose all of us to risks from unsafe products and deprive Americans of jobs and other benefits from commerce when the authentic goods are not sold.

The sale of counterfeit goods is illegal. This bill clarifies any ambiguity there may be in present law. Madam Speaker, when we began working on this bill on a bipartisan basis at the subcommittee level, there was a concern when drafted that the bill went too far and actually criminalizes current legitimate, time-honored practices by law-abiding merchants who legally purchased authentic goods and repackaged them in various ways to enhance sales of such goods.

We forged an agreement which addressed this potential problem to the satisfaction of all those who had expressed concerns about it. So this bill addresses the problem of counterfeiting of manufactured goods in a manner that should now be considered non-controversial.

Accordingly, Madam Speaker, I support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), the author of the bill.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Madam Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on my bill, H.R. 32, the Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act. I sincerely want to salute the chairman, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, for the effort he has made. And I also wanted to thank the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. SCOTT and anybody else that wants to rise. I appreciate very much all the hard work and the support you have given this bill.

I introduced this bill last year in response to the concerns of many manufacturing companies about the proliferation of counterfeit products, especially auto parts. Simply put, counterfeit parts and goods cost American jobs. Every year, counterfeiting costs the U.S. an estimated \$200 billion, and that is climbing. Counterfeit auto parts alone cost the automotive supplier industry over \$12 billion annually.

To put it in more tangible terms, it is estimated that if these losses were eliminated, the auto industry could hire 200,000 additional workers.

Counterfeit products not only damage our economy, as the chairman just mentioned; they compromise the safety of all Americans. Counterfeit auto parts, including brake pads, have been found in taxi cabs; fake prescriptions drugs have been confiscated; babies have been fed fake formula; and even, and this is serious, military combat vehicles have received counterfeit parts.

Oftentimes there is no way, virtually no way of telling the difference between a legitimate and a counterfeit product. That is why H.R. 32 prohibits trafficking in also counterfeit labels, patches, and medallions.

This legislation also requires convicted counterfeiters to not only surrender confiscated counterfeit goods but also, more importantly, the equipment used to make those products. H.R. 32 will help to dig up the counterfeiting networks by the roots, to stop criminals from reusing machinery and defrauding the American people.

I do just want to briefly address why we have to pass H.R. 32 again, when the House passed it last year by voice vote. First, the Senate added a technical clarification to address the concerns of some Internet marketplace companies that this bill would unfairly punish them for crimes committed by third parties. I support this technical change. The intent of this bill is not to punish the victims of counterfeit schemes but, rather, to penalize those that blatantly and consciously pursue the sale of counterfeit products.

Second, the Senate added additional anticounterfeit provisions that broaden the activities deemed criminal under current law to include international property violations, and I fully support the addition of these provisions.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to again thank Judiciary Committee Chairman JIM SENSENBRENNER for his work on this bill. His committee has been tasked to do so many things over the last several months, so many pressing issues; and it took some time to bring this about. I sincerely appreciate everything he has done to bring this along. I also want to thank everybody else who was involved in bringing this bill to a final legislative finish.

We should all be proud of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise proudly in support of this legislation and thank the chairman of the committee and his staff and others for working with us to ensure that this bill does not overreach.

The measure was designed to target illegitimate actors who trade in counterfeit trademarks, ranging from auto parts to fake labels for handbags or cologne. We all agree that manufacturers have a right to ensure that fake goods are not marketed in their names and that their own goods are not marketed under fake names.

The bill as originally written, however, went further than that. It was vague on the issue of whether someone other than the manufacturer could affix marks to goods that correctly identify the source of the goods. This struck at the very heart of the parallel market in which third parties lawfully obtain genuine goods and make them available in discount stores without deception. Not only has this practice been upheld by the Supreme Court, but it also saves consumers billions of dollars each year.

Through negotiation with the majority and affected parties, we have been able to revise the legislation to protect manufacturers, target illegitimate actors, and leave a legitimate industry unscathed. More specifically, because the bill amends the definition of a counterfeit trademark to include packaging and labeling formats which can be used lawfully by a variety of businesses, the new language clarifies that the repackaging of goods that were made under the authority of the United States trademark owner is not prohibited.

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Such repackaging can include combining single products into gift sets, separating combination sets of goods into individual items for resale, inserting coupons into original packaging or repackaged items, affixing labels to track or otherwise identify products, removing goods from original packaging for customized retail displays, and moving products from large end caps or display modules into smaller cases.

In deciding whether to bring a cause of action under the new law in situations involving the repackaging of genuine goods, it is expected that the government will consider evidence that clearly shows an intent to deceive or confuse. Such evidence could come in the form of altering, concealing or obliterating expiration dates or information important to the consumer use of the product; for example: safety and health information about the quality, performance or use of the product or service; statements or other markings that a used, discarded or refurbished product is new; or statements or other markings that the product meets testing and certification requirements. Also relevant to a decision to bring a criminal action would be a meaningful variance from product testing and certification requirements, placing seals on product containers that have been opened or otherwise adulterating the genuine product.

Finally, the bill was modified to clarify that it was not intended to allow criminal actions against persons who, with no intent to deceive or confuse, traffic in goods or services that were originally manufactured under the authority of the United States trademark owner. In this regard, the phrase "the use of which is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive"

is not intended to create a new element for this cause of action but, instead, reiterates what is already reflected in the definition of "counterfeit mark."

So I congratulate the bipartisan effort that made this measure far more useful and appealing, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. GILLMOR. Madam Speaker, as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 32, I am proud to rise in support of this important legislation.

Each year, counterfeit manufactured goods cost American companies billions in lost revenue and exacerbate the global challenges that this sector of our economy already face on a daily basis. Madam Speaker, in my district alone, manufacturing accounts for 50 percent of all jobs. This legislation will make a significant impact in ensuring that northwest Ohio's long and vibrant manufacturing history is not lost as a result of criminal actions designed to make a quick profit and deprive consumers of high-quality manufactured goods. Finally, I want to thank my colleague from Michigan, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, for his leadership on this legislation as well as my colleague from Wisconsin, the distinguished Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, for ushering it to the floor just two weeks before National Manufacturing Week is set to kickoff.

Madam Speaker, I would urge all of my colleagues to show their support for the manufacturing community by voting in favor of this legislation.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 32, the "Stop Counterfeiting in Manufactured Goods Act." This legislation responds to a serious and growing problem: the trafficking of counterfeit goods.

We've all seen movies in which someone buys what looks to be an expensive Rolex watch from a street vendor, only to find out later what they've really purchased is a cheap imitation that doesn't even keep proper time. Lately, it's the DVDs of the movie themselves that are increasingly likely to be counterfeit. In the area of pharmaceuticals, counterfeit drugs are now being sold in this country and around the world. The packaging makes them look like the real thing, but the pills inside often lack the active ingredient people are relying on to treat their illnesses, or contain the wrong active ingredient altogether. According to the Food and Drug Administration, upwards of ten percent of the drugs worldwide are counterfeit. In some countries, it is estimated that more than half the drug supply is made up of counterfeit drugs.

The trade in counterfeit goods has also had a negative impact on the automobile industry, including the auto parts industry. People buy what they believe are name-brand parts, like brake pads and spark plugs, only to find that they spent good money on counterfeit goods that do not meet safety and performance requirements. Beyond the obvious safety problem for consumers, the trade in counterfeit parts costs the automotive parts industry an estimated \$12 billion a year. This is a heavy loss to a U.S. auto parts industry that already faces immense challenges.

The fact of the matter is that—whether it's counterfeit DVDs, video games, medicines, auto parts, or handbags—the United States economy is losing millions of dollars in tax revenue and tens of thousands of jobs because of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of

counterfeit goods. We need new tools to deal with this growing problem, and that's what this legislation does. This bill expands criminal penalties to include those who traffic in counterfeit labels and packaging, setting fines of up to \$2 million and a prison sentence of up to ten years for those who intentionally sell or distribute counterfeit labels and other false packaging. It also requires the offender to make restitution to the owner of the mark. In addition, the bill requires the forfeiture of any property derived from the proceeds of the violation, as well as any property used in connection with the offense.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this needed legislation.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I have no other requests for time, and I yield back my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Madam Speaker, I also yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 32.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 681) supporting the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 681

Whereas engineers use their scientific and technical knowledge and skills in creative and innovative ways to fulfill society's needs;

Whereas in just this past year, engineers have helped meet the major technological challenges of our time—from rebuilding towns devastated by natural disasters to designing an information superhighway that will speed our country into the next century;

Whereas engineers are a crucial link in research, development, and demonstration and in transforming scientific discoveries into useful products, and we will look more than ever to engineers and their knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of the future;

Whereas engineers play a crucial role in developing the consensus engineering standards that permit modern economies and societies to exist;

Whereas the recent National Academy of Sciences report entitled "Rising Above the Gathering Storm" highlighted the worrisome trend that fewer students are now focusing on engineering in college at a time when increasing numbers of today's 2,000,000 United States engineers are nearing retirement;

Whereas the National Society of Professional Engineers through National Engineers Week and other activities is raising public awareness of engineers' positive contributions to our quality of life;

Whereas National Engineering Week activities at engineering schools and in other forums are encouraging our young math and science students to see themselves as possible future engineers and to realize the practical power of their knowledge;

Whereas National Engineers Week has grown into a formal coalition of more than 70 engineering, education, and cultural societies, and more than 50 major corporations and government agencies;

Whereas National Engineers Week is celebrated during the week of George Washington's birthday to honor the contributions that our first President, a military engineer and land surveyor, made to engineering; and

Whereas February 19 to 25, 2006, has been designated by the President as National Engineers Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) will work with the engineering community to make sure that the creativity and contribution of that community can be expressed through research, development, standardization, and innovation; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week and its aims to increase understanding of and interest in engineering and technology careers and to promote literacy in math and science.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 681, the resolution now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield to myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 681, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Engineers Week.

In 1951, the National Society of Professional Engineers established National Engineers Week. The purpose of the week is to increase understanding of and interest in engineering and technology careers and to promote K-12 literacy in math and science. It also showcases the contributions that engineers have made to our society. Co-chairs of the 2006 week are the Society of Women Engineers and Northrop Grumman Corporation.

Historically, Engineers Week is celebrated during the week of George Washington's actual birthday, February 22, as he steered our new Nation toward technical advancements, invention and education. His many credits include an order given at Valley Forge for more engineers and engineering education, an order which led to the creation of the U.S. Army Engineers School.

There is no doubt that we have worked very hard and come a long way